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The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 7. ALTOONA, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862. NO. 14.

THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

J. B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSON has discovered the most Certain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the world for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsy, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those SECRET and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

Especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of Young Men of the most exhalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE.

Married Persons, or Young Men cotemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformity, &c., speedily cured.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

Immediately Cured, and full Vigor Restored.

This Distressing Affection—which renders Life miserable and marriage impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes Deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions Weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, Decay and Death.

OFFICE, NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET,

Left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

Letters must be paid and contain a stamp. The Doctor's Diplomas hang in his office.

A CURE WARRANTED IN TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nuseous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects of the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of spirits, Evil-Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN

Who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone, a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds that he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pain s in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a *melancholy fact* that thousands fall victims to this terrible disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that *Deadly Poison, Mercury*, ruin the constitution and make the residue of life miserable.

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health to the care of the many Unlearned and Worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Educated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after month, taking their filthy and poisonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ruined health to sigh over your galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.

His credential or diplomas always hang in his office.

His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive *Private Practice* than any other Physician in the world.

INDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution, year after year, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," "Clipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentlemen of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to this Institution, in the following manner:

JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D.,
Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Maryland.

Choice Poetry.

ACELDAMA.

BY GEORGE ALBERT TOWNSEND.

The genius of our Empire looked, one noon,
Where, flushed with sunset, sparkled peak and sea,
River, and plain, and forest, all atune—
Throbbing and thrilling in each artery—
Gaunt cataracts, impatient to be free,
Great lakes, like oceans, that lay prone and seething,
And wildernesses, where the storms were breathing,
And cliffs, whose arms reach where the heavens be.
"This power and populousness," murmured she,
"Must be historic, and the new baptism
Of war descend upon it; feud and schism
Shall override these valleys, down these hills
Blood dig new channels for its smoking rills
And the blue sky grow hazy, where the slain
Die, cursing in the bitterness of pain.
These rivers, that go sluggish to the main,
Bearing upon their bosoms kine and grain,
Shall float leviathans, whose frowning ports
Will speak in thunder to a hundred forts,
And hurrying from their sleepy tillages,
The yeomanry shall rally in these villages,
And hear a music that they never knew—
The shrilly fife that throbbed at Agincourt
And thrilled the thousands on the field of Tours,
The deathless drum that beat at Waterloo!

My empire shall not be a tame array
Of paltry towns and peaceful downs and moors,
Where, through the loitering summer, clowns and boors
Go slow a-field to sickle in the hay—
A valorous race, whose fame will reach away,
To shame of older clans and climes the glory,
Shall make a grand and monumental story,
To be remembered till the world grows gray!
Pilgrims shall hither through the ages stray,
To mark the sites where hordes fell rash and fated,
No land is great till red and consecrated!"

Forthwith she strewed her dragon teeth adown
The Carolinian meadows. In a trice
Armed men sprang up amid the corn and rice,
And seized on fortress, arsenal, and town;
She scattered them, where vigorous and brown,
The Texan marked his spotted cattle graze,
And by the light of villages ablaze,
Mustered a thousand bayonets and sabres;
And where the negro in the cotton-grove
Sat down at eve to eat his yellow loaves,
The Alabaimian roused his sons and neighbors;
The Georgian hills were black. Oh! fate, not reason—
Lousiana faltered in obedience;
And wavering for a moment in allegiance,
The old Dominion rushed into the treason.

An awful pause! Half terror, half in wonder,
The moon glared blue! the very ocean lay
Dumb and in dread; the grave-clothes stirred their clay;
Then broke from Charleston bay the first deep peal of thunder!

Oh! Massachusetts, hallowed be for aye,
Thy sturdy heart that never throbbed in vain!
And be the forests and the streams of Maine
Blessed for ever! terrible and gaunt
The Mountaineers of Hampshire and Vermont
Poured from their eyries, half way in the sky,
Down where Long Island Sound lifts up its calm blue eye.

The empires York and Penn were all aflame;
There was no hamlet where the drum beat not
No fireside, but desperate and hot,
Some son or father felt the glow of shame,
And buckled on his sword and breathed his mother's name.

The prairies rang—Ohio raised her hand
With Illinois, to wipe away the guilt;
The sword should drip in carnage to the hilt,
And every roof-thatch be a beacon brand.
At each Iowa hearth stood stern a mailed man—
Young Kansas knelt in wrath, and swore with Michigan!

A wall of flame blazed up the border-line;
A thousand camp-fires lit the midnight sky;
The white tents glistened in the trampled rye;
An armed man replaced each ash and pine.
The trooper rode where erst had grazed his kine;
The barley-blades grew up to bayonets;
A navy tore the frightened fisher's nets;
A crusade swarmed across each mount and moor,
Their fane to rescue by Potomac's shore;
The first great hearts beat out at Baltimore.

Oh! zeal too rash, oh! treason too profound;
Oh! feeble king, oh! keen and subtle Warwick:
Oh! quiet plains that blood has made historic;
Oh! simple hearts that valor has renowned;
Oh! carnivals where vulture gorged with hound;
Oh! martyrdoms where yet the relics bleash;
Oh! agonies that words can never reach;
Oh! heroisms that must ever thrill:
The brook is red that flows by Centreville;
The Leesburgh bluffs are ghostly in the dun,
A thousand spectres stalk by Arlington;
The fires are lurid on the haunted hill,
Where Lyon's lordly name brings tears and terrors still.

How sank the right! how treason flushed and vaunted!
We had no country and the slave no hope!
Where slept the sword that in the erst could cope
With grander tyrannies, whose banners flaunted
Over the Empires where its Chieftains led?
A deep reply came up from Hilton Head;
From stormy Hatteras the answer broke,
And echoed down the strand of Roanoke,
And broke in thunder on the Cumberland!
And vengeance trembled on the lips of law,
Where Tennessee raised her ungyved hand,
And Siegel broke the chains of Arkansaw!

We have made history! ourselves have done it,
And begged no help from Emperors and Peers;
Thrown our own gauntlet down, crossed swords and won it,
Called from our own sweet vales these volunteers,
And fed them with our golden sheaves and ears.

The rills obscure, that sang the livelong year,
So lonesomely that none were known to hear;
The mill-roads, where the weeds choked up the tracks,
And stopped the ox-cart; and the patch of pines,
Where never within memory rang the axe,
But ever through the seasons brays and whines
The gust, that stirs the reed-tops in the fens;
The hidden cottages in shady glens;
The sleepy cross-road, where the sign-post gleams,
And boors beside the well-trough rein their teams;
The village, only known in county maps,
Where never a murder happened through the ages,
And twice a week the mails come down in stages,
And life was a succession of short naps:
These have been made world-famous! Populaces
Shall visit them for awe, as storied places:
The Czar shall mention them upon his throne,
And seamen, that keep watches of cold nights,
Couple them with long marches and great fights;
The antiquary treasure bits of bone
Picked up, at ploughing, by some grinning clown,
Who quoth: "How great a graveyard to so small a town!"

Hereafter come romances, for our themes
Are prouder than the Trojans or the Gauls.
We have our Davids, Jonathans, and Saules,
Whose deeds will cover folios and reams.
Where every dusty rail-car screams and steams,
Look out on battle-plains and monuments,
And any surplus shillings, dimes and pence.
Keep for the urchin's hat you stumble over—
His grandsire fought at Pittsburg and at Dover!

Not yet, my heart! the thousands still contending
Forbid the hope that half the world confesses:
The Eagle strains and gnaws his yielding jesses:
A moment more—he shall be heavenward wending,
And all our stars in the same azure blending.
Break, then, these sabres, strike the iron mail
From every hull, and let these bristling marts
Be gentle havens for the gentler arts,
Where commerce sleeps beneath each whitening sail,
And labor walks with love in every vale
Where gleam these tents, let patient herds go lowing,
And nod on every slope their golden fleece:
Subdue the storms so long and ruthly blowing,
And usher in the day of perfect peace!

Select Miscellany.

HOW JACK PHILLIPS RECOVERED THE MULE FROM THE SECESH.

BY CAPTAIN JERE WILLIAMS.

If the stories of incidents and adventures current in any of the numerous camps in the neighborhood of seceshdom, could be collected in book form they would make a very readable work. I may send you a string of such as are afloat in our region, at some future time; at present, I will relate one which came to my knowledge a few days since.

Squire Bailey had the biggest and best, and most docile mule in Marlin's Bottom, and Marlin's Bottom is about the biggest and best neighborhood on Greenbrier river. Squire Bailey was inclined to be a good Union man, and did not entirely conceal his sentiments, notwithstanding the presence of Floyd's army in the vicinity. About the time of Floyd's "tumultuous flight" from that region, he was very much in need of transportation, and according to established usages among secesh, he proceeded to levy upon the teams of the neighboring farmers. Of course a Union man, like Squire Bailey, was not to escape; but Squire Bailey, taking time by the forelock, very quietly, one night, removed to a safe locality all his live stock, except his favorite mule, which he kept for hauling wood and going to mill. This mule being apparently the only support of a large and increasing family, Squire Bailey fondly believed the Secesh would not be heartless enough to rob him of it.

But Squire Bailey did not understand Secesh. One fine morning along came Quartermaster Blifie, accompanied by half a dozen armed men form Floyd's army.—Squire Bailey was standing at his gate when Quartermaster Blifie approached, and commenced a conversation with him.

"Good morning Mr.—a—Mr.—"

"Bailey," suggested the Squire.

"Yes, Bailey; good morning, Mr. Bailey."

"Mornin'" said the squire.

"I understand, Mr. Bailey, that you have a number of horses and mules which you wish to dispose of to our glorious Confederacy."

"Mistake, sir," said Bailey; "I have none to sell anybody."

"But, Mr. Bailey, some gentlemen informed me yesterday, that you had quite a number of horses and mules."

"If you'll believe your eyes, instead of 'some gentlemen,' Mr. Quartermaster, you can see for yourself that I have nothin' but that mule, in the log pen there, and that I can't possibly keep house without."

"Ah! I see the mule," said Blifie, looking through the cracks. "You'd be asking fifty dollars for that mule, I s'pose.—Well, it's a big price, but if you won't take less, I'll have to give it. Corporal, just write a note for fifty dollars, payable in Florida swamp lands, at twenty-five dollars an acre, two years after our glorious Confederacy achieves undisputed independence."

"But, Mr. Blifie," remonstrated the Squire, "if you take my mule my family will freeze to death, and starve to death, too, afore spring. And if I had twenty mules I could not sell you one such as that for less nor three hundred in gold, but this one I can't spare at no price."

"We must all make sacrifices, Mr. Bailey, for our glorious Confederacy. If you only knew the sacrifices I have made, Mr. Bailey. The starving and freezing of your wife and children are nothing compared to them; but our glorious Confederacy called, and my patriotism responded to the call. Future generations will remember and bless us, Mr. Bailey, and we will receive the everlasting gratitude of our glorious Confederacy. Think of that, Mr. Bailey—think of that."

Mr. Blifie, before his appointment, had been utterly penniless, and ten times as mean as he was poor. These qualifications got him the appointment of quartermaster; out of this office he was stealing a fortune.

"Mr. Blifie," said the Squire, with much feeling, "for the Lord's sake don't take my last earthly support. Don't you see my children are all a cryin' and carryin' on, because they know they'll all be in their graves afore sping if you robe me of—"

"Rob!" exclaimed Mr. Blifie, fiercely. "Don't say 'rob' again, or I I'll massacre your whole nest of traitors. It's because you're an enemy to our glorious Confederacy that you are unwilling to sell the mule at a fair price. I oughtn't to pay such as you a cent, but I'm a generous man and you ought to be thankful to me. Corporal! fill up the note as I directed."

"Hold on a minit," said the Squire.—"If that paper is what you are going to give me, don't spile it by writing on it.—The blank paper might be of a little use to me, but the writin' on it never could."

"You're a cursed traitor to our glorious Confederacy," said Blifie, and he started to take the mule out of the pen. It was hitched with a halter, and had a broad circingle around it. He unfastened it, and without deigning another word to the "enemy of his glorious Confederacy," he was off with it to seek another farmer's stable.

Squire Bailey looked vexed, and as he turned to go in the house, and in the bitterness of his feelings so far forgot himself as to "d——n the glorious confederacy."

Snugly concealed in Squire Bailey's closet, was Jack Phillips, the up-to-every thing Ohio scout. As the Squire entered the room, he called out, "Come out, Jack, they're gone, and the infernal scoundrels have stolen my mule."

"I told you they would," said Jack, making his appearance; "and if I hadn't informed you last night, they'd a got all the rest of them that you sent off."

"That's so, Jack; and I'd give a hundred dollars to have that mule back."

Jack looked steadily at the fire for five minutes.

"What did you say, Squire?"

"I said I'd give a hundred dollars to get that mule back, but I suppose three hundred wouldn't get him."

"I don't know," said Jack, abstractly, and he looked in the fire for five minutes more. Suddenly Jack brightened up and said:

"Give me the hundred dollars, Squire, and I'll bring your mule to-morrow night, or your money shall be returned."

The Squire looked amused at Jack for a moment, but seeing he was in earnest, put five double eagles in his hand. In a few minutes Jack left the house, dressed in linsey pants, a red warmus and a coon-skin cap.

Next day as Jack was walking leisurely up the road, by a coincidence, probably brought about by himself, he met the quartermaster and his men, returning with the proceeds of the expedition. Jack smiled a happy smile when he saw Blifie behind the rest, leading the Squire's mule. He walked quietly along until he came almost opposite the quartermaster, when he darted suddenly off the side of the road, looking at the mule as if frightened.

"Blasted scoundrel," exclaimed Jack.

"Who! who is a blasted scoundrel?" asked the quartermaster.

"Ain't that the mule old Bailey had?" asked Jack, moving still further out of his reach.

"Yes; but who did you say was a blasted scoundrel?" inquired the quartermaster, very naturally taking all such compliments to himself.

"Why, old Bailey, and the mule, too, for that matter," replied Jack.

"What's the matter with the mule?" asked Blifie, whose former occupation had not made him much of a judge of live stock.

"The matter! Why, he'll kill you afore you git him home. You didn't pay the old sinner anything for him, did you?" inquired Jack.

"Certainly; I paid two hundred and fifty dollars for him." This is what the sacrificing patriot intended to return him at to his glorious Confederacy.

"Lord a mercy!" exclaimed Jack.

"But what's the matter with him?" asked Blifie, looking at the animal half frightened.

"That 'ere mule in his time, has kicked down every pannel of fence on old Bailey's place! You found him in a pen of big logs, didn't you?"

"Yes—why?" inquired Blifie.

"And them 'ere logs are fastened by big iron bolts. It's the only thing that would ever hold him. He has killed all the rest of old Bailey's stock, and the old rascal has kept him on purpose to swindle some fellow with."

"I heard," said Blifie, "that he used to have more stock."

"That's what become of it," said Jack. "Didn't the children cry, and didn't old Bailey whine and carry on about losing his three hundred-dollar mule?"

"Yes, they did, at a great rate."

"I know'd it," said Jack. "The old woman spanked them children, and sent them out at the nick of time to help the old rascal in his swindle. And to cheat our glorious Confederacy in that manner! He ought to be hung!" and Jack winked his off eye.

"But if he's so vicious," said Blifie, hopefully, "how did they get the halter and cirsingle on him?"

"Chloroform, sir, chloroform. I have actually seen that mule kick his collar off!"

"And did they give him chloroform to get the collar on him?" asked Blifie.

"No," replied Jack. "They put some oats in the bottom of a barrel, and laid the collar across the top; the mule ran his head through the collar to get at the oats."

"The devil!" ejaculated the quartermaster.

"Yes," continued Jack, "and I seed him kick that collar off. Ever since that he kicks every barrel to staves that he gets eyes on."

"But he has seemed quiet enough since I have been leading him," interposed Blifie.

"Hev you any liquor about you?" asked Jack.

"Yes, a little in my coat pocket; why do you ask?"

"That's what he follers you for, and it's a wonder he hain't eat you up body and breeches afore this, to get the liquor. I know'd that mule to kick the lock off of old Bailey's cellar door, and go down thar and git as drunk as a beast. Fact, sir, That mule can kick your hat off, and you on his back."

"That can't be so," said the quartermaster, incredulously.

"Try him," said Jack. "I've jist got a cool hundred dollars to give you if you'll ride him a rod."

By this time the quartermaster's attendants had got out of sight, and his avaricious soul prompted him to make an effort to get Jack's gold, thinking he couldn't be more than thrown off anyhow.

The night before this meeting, Jack had quietly stolen into the mule's stable, and carefully placed a leather dog collar, driven full of pointed sparrow-bills, under the mule's cirsingle, putting a piece of light leather between the points of the nails and the mule's back, so that a moderate pressure would force them through into the animal's hide.

Ignorant of this, the greedy quartermaster moved the mule to the bank, and sprang on him just where the dog-collar was placed. Just as he lit on the mule, a boulder lit on his head, and he lit sprawling in the mud. The mule frantic with the pain of the nails still sticking in his back, sprang off the side of the road, knocked down a dozen pannels of fence, and ran furiously across the field, rearing, kicking, lying down and rolling over, jumping up and plunging about at a terrible rate.

"I told you so," said Jack, coolly, as the quartermaster scrambled up, rubbing his bruised head, and brushing at the mud on his besmeared clothes.

"He's worse than seven devils, ain't he?" said the discomfitted quartermaster.

"In course he is," replied Jack.

"What'll you give me for the chance of him?" asked the quartermaster, as he saw another string of fence go down before the maddened mule.

"Don't know," said Jack, "the halter might be worth a dollar or so, if I could get close enough to shoot him before he tears it all to shoestrings."

"But where's my horse?" asked the quartermaster, looking around in astonishment.

"Don't know," replied Jack; "the mule gave him a histe with his heels jist as he started, and haven't seed the hoss since."

"I wish the devil had old——"

"Hello, quartermaster!" shouted a man in Secesh uniform, who was coming up the road at the top of his speed; "hello! Mr. Quartermaster, the enemy is coming right down on our camp, and the general wants you immediately. Our army is running like all possets, and the general wants you to help save the plunder. Hurry back as hard as you can run, or the enemy will be betwixt you and your fellers."

Blifie waited to hear no more, but broke for his camp like a quarter-horse. When he arrived, and found that the story was false, terrible was the vengeance he vowed; but before he had time to execute his threats, Floyd's army was in a remote part of the State.

It is hardly necessary to add, that the messenger who sent the quartermaster off so precipitably, was an associate of Jack's, and that Jack had turned the quartermaster's horse with his head up the road, and by a sharp cut with a whip sent him out of sight before Blifie recovered from his confusion.

Squire Bailey got his mule again, little the worse for Jack's tricks, and he is as quiet and useful an animal as there is in all the country. The double eagles Jack returned with the mule, taking the quartermaster's horse as compensation for his services.

Jack Phillips says he would like to have an opportunity of inquiring of the self-sacrificing patriot of the glorious Confederacy, whether it hurt much when the mule kicked his hat off.

☞ Throw a piece of meat among bears and a piece of money among men, and which will behave the most outrageous—the men or the bears?

☞ An eminent physician has discovered that the nightmare in nine cases out of ten is produced by owing a bill for a newspaper.

☞ You need not tell all the truth, unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be truth.

A NEGRO FALSTAFF.

A Western correspondent of one of the Mississippi gun boats, gives the following account of a spicy conversation with a philosophical darkey:

"I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkie with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle, toasting his shins against the chimney, and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he belonged to the Ninth Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily losing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and part of which was aboard, I began to interrogate him upon the subject. His phylosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that I will give his views in his own words as near as my memory serves me:—

"Were you in the fight?"

"Had a little taste of it, sa."

"Stood your ground, did you?"

"No, sa, I runs."

"Run at the first fire, did you?"

"Yes, sa, and would hab run soona, hab I knowd it war cumin."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage."

"Dat isn't in my line, sa—cookin's my perfeshun."

"Well, but have you no regard for your reputation?"

"Reputation's nuffin to me by de side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?"

"It's worth more to me, sa."

"Then you must value it very highly?"

"Yes, sa, I does—more dan all dis wuld more dan a million of dollars sa, for what would dat be wuth to a man wid de bref out ob him? Self-preserbashun am the fust law wid me."

"But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?"

"Because different men sets different values upon dar lives—mine is not in de market."

"But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country."

"What satisfaction would dat be to me when de power of feeling was gone?

"Then patriotism and honor are noth ing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sa—I regard dem as among de vanities."

"If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have broken up the government without resistance."

"Yes, sa, dar would hab been no help for it. I wouldn't put my life in de scale 'ginst any goberment dat eber existed, for no gobernment could replace the loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa—a dead white man ain't much to dese sojers, let alone a dead nigga—but I'd a missed myself, and dat was de pint wid me."

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that African will never darken the field of carnage.

THE CONTRIBUTION BOX IN CALIFORNIA.—Those who go around with the contribution boxes in California churches, plead and argue the case at the pews as they go along. In one instance the following dialogue occurred:

Parson L. extended the box to Bill, and he slowly shook his head. "Come William, give us something," said the parson.

"Can't do it," replied Bill.

"Why not? Is not the cause a good one?

"Yes but I am not able to give anything."

"Poh! I know better; you must give a better reason than that."

"Well I owe too much money—I must be just before I am generous you know."

"But William you owe God a larger debt than you owe anybody else."

That's true, parson; but then he ain't pushing me like the balance of my creditors!"

☞ Hon. Emerson Etheridge made a stirring speech at Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th of March from which the following sentences were extracted.

"Let me tell the people of Tennessee a plain truth; You have to live in the Union—with your negroes if you *will*, without them if you *must*. The Union is worth more than all the secessionists and negroes in the world."

"Rather than see the Union severed, I would to-day have slavery destroyed, and the last slave liberated."

"The Government *will* maintain its authority, Will you return? I am for the war going on forever, until the rebellion is subdued."

"A benign Government offers pardon to all that are misguided and deceived.—If you do not accept it, and return to your allegiance, your every town will be converted into an arsenal, and your pastures into fields of blood."

☞ Soft soap, in some shape, pleases all, and, as a general thing, the more we put into it the better.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1862.

"A Little More Grape."

The old pharisee and hypocrite of the *Whig* changed his publication day from Friday to Saturday, in order, as he said, to furnish his readers with Sunday reading!!! The first attempt was a long and prosey article to the "People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, and Mifflin Counties," on morality and religion, in which he endeavored to show that he was atoning for his past crimes. We had occasion to touch up his hypocrisy last week, and we are not surprised, therefore, to see in his next issue, instead of an attack on religion, an attack on the "great corporation."

He went to Harrisburg during the winter of 1861 as a *borer* in favor of the Bill repealing the Tonnage Tax. Notwithstanding this, all this winter he has favored its repeal. When the Senate placed a *general* tax on all Railroads in the State, and the House, *influenced by the general Railroad interest*, refused to concur, the talk was knocked out of all the persons who sought to make personal and political capital by a warfare against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Brotherline, among the rest, was dumb. In his last issue, however, the fellow ARGUES in favor of a special tax on the great Pennsylvania thoroughfare, and against the general revenue measure. His is the only paper, save one, in the State we have seen that pretended to justify the course of the House. If a tax is right, why shouldn't it be general? If a *revenue* is needed, why not levy off all the Railroads? This same chap, Brotherline, has been threatening of late, we hear, that *he intended* to make the company do what was RIGHT with him. Will he be kind enough to answer, with the other questions we propounded to him, what he meant by "right?" What wonderful *influence* he has!—How the Railroad Company must *fear* him!—Does the old shylock mean that it must assist him in collecting *double* rents and compel the tenants to pay the taxes besides? We hear that one of his "rights" is this. It seems that in one of his recent horse contracts, at Washington, he sold out for one-fourth of the profits and the person he sold to didn't "ante up." "J. B." brought suit, but the contract not being in his name (why didn't the booby see this) he couldn't recover. He now insists that the Secretary of War shall compel payment of his share of the stealings, and we hear that he threatens to turn out the Secretary, and have the House censure the President, unless this is done within *thirty days*. 'Tis said Mr. Stanton is wonderfully *afeared*. *Just so. No doubt of it.* Now, we can't say whether all this is true or not. It may be the contracting editor's *motive*. That he has one, no one will dispute. Will "J. B." tell us, is this the cause of his *recent* rage at the Pennnsylvania Railroad, or is it the genuine "hard cash" he wants? Dance up to time, Mr. Bolderline, and tell us if this is the way you intend to make your "paper pay." If so, please furnish us a statement of receipts and disbursements up to this time. We mean the receipts in "hard cash."

A Southerner's Opinion of Pillow, Tilghman, Davis and Polk.

Wm. Domer, of this place, now a member of the "Anderson Body Guard," serving under Gen. Reel, while accompanying a flag of truce across the battle-field at Pittsburg Landing, immediately after the battle, to look after the wounded, picked up a great many letters, company rolls and orders, which had been thrown away by the rebels on their retreat. Some of them are quite rich specimens of literature, orthography and chirography. From one of them, which is well written, we extract the following opinion of the writer in reference to Gens. Pillow and Tilghman. The letter is dated Benela, Miss., March 9th, 1862, and is from James Patterson to his son Willis J. Patterson, who is in the rebel army. After speaking of the account given by the Northern papers of the battle at Fort Donelson, he says:

"There seems to be no doubt but that our men fought bravely and desperately all three of the days, and especially on Saturday, nor is there any doubt in my mind that General Gideon Pillow was as deficient in judgment at Fort Donelson as he was at Bellemont, and it is a pity he was not captured with his command, then he could not, by his fool hardy, have caused others to be captured or slain, as he perhaps will if he is not cashiered and turned out of his office. I am confirmed in the belief which I entertained in regard to General Tilghman, that he was a fool or a traitor. I told the boys when I was at Fort Henry that General Tilghman was either a fool or a traitor, because no sensible man could believe that he could hold the two forts with the soldiers there at that time, nor could he hold them with three times the number; but I am now more than ever inclined to the belief that he was a traitor."

In another part of the letter he discourses as follows:

"The times looks gloomy at present. Missouri is overrun, Kentucky is overrun, Tennessee is almost overrun, and the enemy is, or has been, on Mississippi and Alabama soil, all for the want of a little management on the part of the Government. It should have strengthened these two forts on the Cumberland and Tennessee and have thereby saved the State of Tennessee, with all the commissary stores on these rivers, and saved some 12,000 soldiers from capture. By neglect or carelessness all these are lost; I say through neglect, because Jeff Davis, Gen. Polk, or Gen. anybody else, certainly knew that Gen. Tilghman could not hold the two forts with the troops under his command, so it must have been neglect or gross ignorance, and if the latter, all should be turned out of office."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 24th ult., state that the French have opened hostilities and taken possession of Orazabag. Cordova has declared for Almonte. The British Minister was holding a private interview with Dablado at Pueblo. The Mexicans had received reinforcements of 9,000 men, and General Zaragosa would dispute the march of the French.

☞ The miners of Pottsville are on a strike, and the military of Philadelphia have been called on to quell the disturbance.

Southern Humanity.

Since reading the report of the Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war, we confess that our mind has undergone considerable change in reference to the character of the people who inhabit some of the seceded States. We have been entirely deceived in them. From representations made to us, coupled with what we had seen of them, previous to the inauguration of the rebellion, we were wont to look upon them as human beings, equally as good as the people of the North (barring their institution of slavery) in point of honor, humanity and all that adorns a civilized people. But alas! how have we been disappointed. It seems that their ruling passions were only restrained by the strong arm of the law, and no sooner is this cast off than we find them perpetrating atrocities, the most horrible, such as leave us in doubt as to what class of beings they belong, whether the savages of the forest, the Sepoys of India, or the inhabitants of the Cannibal Islands.—Of one thing we are sure, a portion of them at least do not possess the first characteristics of a civilized people, and the other portion is but little better, else it would not have permitted the outrages to be perpetrated.

In another column will be found a few extracts from the testimony adduced before the committee. We can hardly conceive of beings so low and degraded, so entirely lost to all the sensibilities of human nature, as to be guilty of such atrocities as were perpetrated upon the wounded and dead Union soldiers after the battle of Bull Run. We blush to think that they were ever considered citizens of the United States. Some of their deeds are so damning that the darkest devil would close his eyes ere he performed them. The tallest imp of darkness could not have invented more exquisite modes of torture than did these human devils. To have at once despatched the wounded and then made food of their flesh, after the manner of the Cannibals, would have been a merciful act compared with the amputating processes through which they had to pass, under the hands of their inhuman butchers. The Sepoys of India, from want of education, could not have invented the terrible tortures to which our wounded were subjected, and the savages of the forest, who burn their captives, would have been considered humane benefactors. But it remained for the *enlightened, chivalric, honorable* soldiers of the Southern Confederacy, in the middle of the nineteenth century, to invent and carry into effect the most hellish modes of dealing with wounded and dead adversaries. The Cannibal seeks for food when he picks the bones of his fallen foe, but the *high-bred Southern gentlemen* who robbed the graves of Union soldiers at Manassas, have not the cannibals plea to enter in extenuation of their conduct. Would that they had. Can they complain if, after learning the treatment given their comrades, the soldiers of the Union become desperate and show them no quarters? We think not. They deserve death, and a more ignoble one than that of a battle-field.

Think you, reader, that if a secession officer, who had been taken prisoner, accompanied by his wife, were to pass over any of the railroads in the North, that our ladies would collect at the depots and insult his wife, after the manner Gen. Ricket's wife was insulted by the *very respectable* and *aristocratic ladies* of the South? No, sir. They are better raised than that. They will cheer and encourage their own, but they will never insult a fallen foe. The actions of both the men and women of the South have brought a reproach upon that part of the country which it will require ages to efface. Hereafter Southern chivalry will be but another name for all that is fiendish and mean. Let us hear no more of Southern gentility, morality, or chivalry.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Below we give a few extracts from the testimony adduced before the Congressional Committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the war.

Mr. Nathaniel F. Parker, who was captured at Falling Waters, Virginia testifies that he was kept in close confinement, denied exercise, and, with a number of others, huddled up in a room; that their food, generally scant, was always bad, and sometimes nauseous; that the wounded had neither medical attendance nor humane treatment, and that many of these latter died from sheer neglect; that five of the prisoners were shot by the sentries outside, and that he saw one man, Tibbitts, of the New York Twenty-seventh Regiment shot as he was passing his window, on the 8th of November, and that he died of the wound on the 12th. The perpetrator of this foul murder was subsequently promoted by the rebel Government.

Dr. J. M. Homiston, surgeon of the 14th New York or Brooklyn regiment, captured at Bull Run testified that when he solicited permission to remain on the field to attend to wounded men, some of whom were in a helpless and painful condition, and suffering for water, he was brutally refused.—They offered him neither water nor anything in the shape of food. He and his companions stood in the streets of Manasses, surrounded by a threatening and boisterous crowd, and were afterwards thrust into an old building, and left, without sustenance or covering, to sleep on the bare floor. It was only when faint, and without food for twenty-four hours that some cold bacon was grudgingly given to them. When, at last, they were permitted to go to the relief of our wounded, the Secession Surgeon would not allow them to perform operations, but entrusted the wounded to his young assistants, "some of them with no more knowledge of what they attempted to do than an apothecary's clerk." And further, "that these inexperienced surgeons performed operations upon our men in a most horrible manner; some of them were absolutely frightful." "When," he adds, "I asked Dr. Darby to allow me to amputate the leg of Corporal Prescott, of our regiment, and said that the man must die if it were not done, he told me that I should be allowed to do it." While Dr. Homiston was waiting he says a Secessionist came through the room and said, "They are operating upon one of the Yankee's legs up stairs." "I went up and found that they had cut off Prescott's leg. The assistants were pulling on the flesh at each side, trying to get flap enough to cover the bone. They had sawed off the bone without leaving any of the flesh to form the flaps to cover it; and with all the force they could use they could not get flap enough to cover the bone. They were then obliged to saw off about an inch more of the bone, and even then, when they came to put in the sutures (the stitches) they could not approximate the edges within less than an inch and a half of each other; of course as soon as there was any swelling, the stitches tore out, and the bone stuck through again. Dr. Swalm tried afterwards to remedy it by performing another operation but Prescott had become so debilitated that he did not survive." Corporal Prescott was a young man of high position, and had received a very liberal education.

The same witness describes the sufferings of the wounded after the battle as inconceivably horrible; with bad food, no covering, no water. They were lying upon the floor as thickly as they could be laid. "There was not a particle of light in the house to enable us to move among them." Deaf to all his appeals, they continued to refuse water to these suffering men, and he was only enabled to procure it by setting cups under the eaves to catch the rain that was falling, and in this way he spent the night catching water and conveying it to the wounded to drink. As there was no light, he was obliged to crawl on his hands and knees to avoid stepping on their wounded limbs; and, he adds, "it is not a wonder that next morning we found that several had died during the night."—The young surgeons, who seemed to delight in hacking and butchering these brave defenders of our country's flag, were not, it would seem, permitted to perform any operations upon the rebel wounded. "Some of our wounded," says this witness, "were left lying upon the battle-field until Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.—When brought in, their wounds were completely alive with larvæ deposited there by the flies, having lain out through all the rain storm of Monday, and the hot sultry sunshine of Tuesday." The dead laid upon the field unburied for five days; and this included men not only of his own, the Fourteenth Regiment, but of other regiments. This witness testifies that the rebel dead were carried off and interred decently. In answer to a question whether the Confederates themselves were not also destitute of medicine, he replied, "they could not have been, for they took all ours, even to our surgical instruments." He received none of the attention from the surgeons on the other side, "which" to use his own language, "I should have shown to them had our positions been reversed."

One of the most important witnesses was Gen. James B. Ricketts, well known in Washington and throughout the country, lately promoted for his daring and self-sacrificing courage. After having been wounded in the battle of Bull Run, he was captured, and as he lay helpless on his back, a party of rebels passing him cried out, "Knock out his brains, the d—d Yankee." He met General Beauregard, an old acquaintance, only a year his senior at the United States Military Academy, where both were educated. He had met the rebel General in the South a number of times. By this head of the rebel army, on the day after the battle he was told that his (General Rickett's) treatment would depend upon the treatment extended to the rebel privateers. His first lieutenant, Ramsay, who was killed, was stripped of every article of his clothing but his socks, and left naked on the field. He testified that those of our wounded who died in Richmond, were buried in the negro burying ground among the negroes, and were put into the earth in the most unfeeling manner. The statement of other witnesses as to how the prisoners were treated, is fully confirmed by General Ricketts. He himself, while in prison, subsisted mainly upon what he purchased with his own money, the money brought to him by his wife. "We had," he says, "what they called bacon soup—soup made of boiled bacon, the bacon being a little rancid—which you could not possibly eat; and that for a man whose system is being drained by a wound is no diet at all." In reply to a question whether he had heard anything about our prisoners being shot by the rebel sentries, he answered: "Yes, a number of our men were shot. In one instance two were shot—one was killed, and the other wounded by a man who rested his gun on the window-sill while he capped it."

"I heard," he continues, "of a great many of our prisoners who had been bayonetted and shot. I saw three of them—two that had been bayonetted, and one of them shot. One was named Louis Francis, of the New York Fourteenth. He had received fourteen bayonet wounds—one through his privates—and he had one wound very much like mine, on the knee, in consequence of which his leg was amputated after twelve weeks had passed; and I would state here that in regard to his case, when it was determined to amputate his leg, I heard Dr. Peachy, the rebel surgeon, remark to one of his young assistants, "I won't be greedy you may do it; and the young man did it. I saw a number in my room, many of whom had been badly amputated. The flaps over the stump were drawn too tight, and some the bones protruted.

"A man by the name of Prescott (the same referred to in the testimony of Surgeon Homiston) was amputated twice, and was then, I think, moved to Richmond before the taps were healed. Prescott died under this treatment. I heard a rebel doctor on the steps below my room say, 'that he wished he could take out the hearts of the d——d Yankees as easily as he could take off their legs.' Some of the Southern gentlemen treated me very handsomely. Wade Hampton, who was opposed to my battery, came to see me and behaved like a generous enemy."

It appears, as a part of the history of this rebellion, that Gen. Ricketts was visited by his wife, who, having first heard that he was killed in battle, afterwards that he was alive but wounded, traveled under great difficulties to Manassas to see her husband. He says: "She had almost to fight her way through, but succeeded finally in reaching me on the fourth day after the battle. There were eight persons in the Lewis House, at Manassas, in the room where I lay, and my wife, for two weeks, slept in that room, on the floor by my side, without a bed. When we got to Richmond there were six of us in a room, among them Col. Wilcox, who remained with us until he was taken to Charleston. There we were all in one room. There was no door to it. It was much as it would be here, if you should take off the doors of this committee-room, and then fill the passage with wounded soldiers. In the hot summer months the stench from their wounds, and from the utensils they used, was fearful. There was no privacy at all, because, there being no door the room could not be closed. We were there as a common show. Colonel Wilcox and myself were objects of interest, and were gazed upon as if we were a couple of savages. The people would come in there and say all sorts of things to us and about us, until I was obliged to tell them that I was a prisoner, and had nothing to say. On our way to Richmond, when we reached Gordonsville, many women crowded around the cars, and asked my wife if she cooked, if she washed, and how she got there.

The case of Louis Francis, who was terribly wounded and maltreated, and lost a leg, is referred to by General Ricketts; but the testimony of Francis himself is startling. He was a private in the New York 14th regiment, and he says:—"I was attacked by two rebel soldiers, and wounded in the right knee with a bayonet. As I lay on the sod they kept bayoneting me until I received fourteen wounds. One then left me, the other remaining over me, when a Union soldier coming up, shot him in the breast, and he fell dead. I lay on the ground until 10 o'clock next day. I was then removed, in a wagon, to a building; my wounds were examined and partly dressed. On the Saturday following we were carried to Manassas, and from there to the general hospital at Richmond.—My leg having partially mortified, I consented that it should be amputated, which operation was performed by a young man. I insisted that they should allow Dr. Swalm to be present, for I wanted one Union man there if I died under the operation. The stitches and the band slipped from neglect, and the bone protruded; and about two weeks after, another operation was performed, at which time another piece of the thigh bone was sawed off. Six weeks after the amputation, and before it healed, I was removed to the tobacco factory."

Two operations were subsequently performed on Francis—one at Fortress Monroe and one at Brooklyn, New York—after his release from captivity.

Revolting as these disclosures are, it was when the committee came to examine witnesses in reference to the treatment of our heroic dead that the fiendish spirit of the rebel leaders was most prominently exhibited. Daniel Bixby, Jr. of Washington, testifies that he went out in company with G. A. Smart, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, who went to search for the body of his brother, who fell at Blackburn's Ford, in the action of the 18th of July. They found the grave; the clothes were identified as those of his brother, on account of some peculiarity in the make, for they had been made by his mother; and, in order to identify them, other clothes made by her were taken, that they might compare them.

"We found no head in the grave, and no bones of any kind—nothing but the clothes and portions of the flesh. We found the remains of three other bodies all together. The clothes were there; some flesh was left, but no bones." The witness also states that Mrs. Pierce Butler, who lives near the place, said that she had seen the rebels boiling portions of the bodies of our dead, in order to obtain their bones as relics. They could not wait for them to decay. She said that she had seen drum-sticks made of "Yankee shinbones," as they called them. Mrs. Butler also said that she had seen a skull that one of the New Orleans artillery had, which he said he was going to send home and have mounted, and that he intended to drink a brandy punch out of it the day he was married!

Frederick Scholes, of the city of Brooklyn, New York, testified that he proceeded to the battle-field of Bull Run on the fourth of this month (April) to find the place were he supposed his brother's body was buried. Mr. Scholes, who is a man of unquestioned character, by his testimony fully confirms the statements of other witnesses. He met a free negro, named Simon or Simons, who stated that it was a common thing for the rebel soldiers to exhibit the bones of the Yankees. "I found," he says, "in the bushes in the neighborhood, a part of Zouave uniform, with the sleeve sticking out of the grave, and a portion of the pantaloons. Attempting to pull it up, I saw the two ends of the grave were still unopened, but the middle had been prised up, pulling up the extremities of the unifrom at some places, the sleeves of the shirt in another and a portion of the pantaloons. Dr. Swalm (one of the surgeons, whose testimony has already been referred to) pointed out the trenches where the Secessionists had buried their own dead, and, on examination, it appeared that their remains had not been disturbed at all. Mr. Scholes met a free negro, named Hampton, who resided near the place, and when he told him the manner in which these bodies had been dug up, he said he knew it had been done, and added that the rebels had commenced digging bodies two or three days after they were buried, for the purpose, at first, of obtaining the buttons off their uniforms, and that afterwards they disinterred them to get their bones. He said they had taken rails and pushed the ends down in the centre under the middle of the bodies, and prised them up.

"While digging there, a party of soldiers came along and showed us a part of a shinbone, five or six inches long, which had the end sawed off.—They said they had found it, among many other pieces, in one of the cabins the rebels had deserted. From the appearance of it, pieces had been sawed off to make finger-rings. As soon as the negroes noticed this, they said that the rebels had had rings made of the bones of our dead, and that they had them for sale in their camps. When Dr. Swalm saw the bone, he said it was part of the shinbone of a man. The soldiers represented that there were lots of these bones scattered through the rebel huts sawed into rings," &c.

The evidence of that distinguished and patriotic citizen, Hon. William Sprague, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, confirms and fortifies some of the most revolting statements of former witnesses. His object in visiting the battle-field was to recover the bodies of Col. Slocum and Major Ballou, of the Rhode Island regiment. He took out with him several of his own men to identify the graves. On reaching the place he states that "we commenced digging for the bodies of Colonel Slocum and Major Ballou at the spot pointed out to us by these men who had been in the action.

"While digging, some negro women came up and asked whom we were looking for, and at the same time said that 'Colonel Slogun' had been dug up by the rebels, and carried to a ravine thirty or forty yards below, and there burned. We stopped digging and went to the spot designated, where we found coals and ashes and bones mingled together. A little distance from there we found a shirt (still buttoned at the neck,) and a blanket with large quantities of hair upon it, everything indicating the burning of a body there. We returned and dug down at the spot indicated as the grave of Major Ballou, but found no body there; but at the place pointed out as the grave where Col. Slocum was buried, we found a box, which, upon being raised and opened, was found to contain the body of Col. Slocum. The soldiers who had buried the two bodies were satisfied that the grave which had been opened, the body taken out, beheaded, and burned, was that of Major Ballou, because it was not in the spot where Col. Slocum was buried, but rather to the right of it. They at once said that the rebels had made a mistake, and had taken the body of Major Ballou for that of Col. Slocum.—The shirt found near the place where the body was burned I recognized as one belonging to Maj. Ballou, as I had been very intimate with him. We gathered up the ashes containing the portion of his remains that were left, and put them in a coffin, together with his shirt and the blanket, with the hair left upon it. After we had done this we went to that portion of the field where the battle had first commenced, and began to dig for the remains of Capt. Tower. We brought a soldier with us to designate the place where he was buried. He had been wounded in the battle, and had seen from the window of the house where the Captain was interred. On opening the ditch or trench, we found it filled with soldiers, all buried with their faces downward. On taking up some four or five, we discovered the remains of Capt. Tower, mingled with those of the men. We took them, placed them in a coffin, and brought them home."

In reply to a question of a member of the committee, as to whether he was satisfied that they were buried intentionally with their faces downward, Gov. Sprague's answer was, "Undoubtedly! Beyond all controversy!" and that "it was done as a mark of indignity." In answer to another question, as to what their object could have been, especially in regard to the body of Col. Slocum, he replied, "Sheer brutality, and nothing else. They did it on account of his courage and chivalry, in forcing his regiment, fiercely and bravely, upon them. He destroyed about one-half of that Georgia regiment which was made up of their best citizens. When the inquiry was put whether he thought these barbarities were committed by that regiment, he responded, "By that same regiment, as I was told." While their own dead were buried with marble head and foot stones, and names upon them, ours were buried, as I have stated, in trenches.—This eminent witness concludes his testimony as follows: "I have published an order to my second regiment, to which these officers are attached, that I shall not be satisfied with what they shall do unless they give an account of one rebel killed for each of their own number."

OUR LOSS IN THE LATE BATTLE.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* has, from its correspondent with the army of Gen. Halleck, the following official figures of our loss at the battle of Pittsburg Landing:

Divisions.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
M'Clernand's	251	1351	236
W. H. L. Wallace's	228	1833	1163
Lew. Wallace's	43	257	5
Hurlbut's	313	1249	223
Sherman's	437	1402	482
Prentiss'	196	562	1802
Crittenden's	80	410	27
McCook's	94	806	4
Nelson's	93	612	10
Totals	1735	7882	3652

Total killed, wounded and missing, 13,569.—About 300 wounded have since died. Our burial parties report having buried 2500 to 3000 rebels found dead on the field. Beauregard lost not less than twenty thousand men in killed, wounded, prisoners, and the sick, used up and panic stricken during the movement from Corinth upon Pittsburg Landing.

☞ Slave catching is at a discount in Western Virginia. Mr. Norton, United States Marshal for that district, was recently requested by one, George Buckley, of Beverly, to arrest a fugitive, but declined for reasons thus pithily set forth.—"In answer, I have to say that if I had the disposition (which I have not), as a United States officer I have no right no power to comply with your request. The Government of the United States knows nothing of slavery in Virginia, except as a domestic institution, created, regulated and Governed by State law. State officers therefore are alone qualified, legally, to arrest your negro. If an officer of the General Government, as such, should obey your request, he would, in my opinion exceed his power, and ought to be dismissed."

GLORIOUS NEWS!

YORKTOWN EVACUATED.

OUR TROOPS IN POSSESSION.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 4.—Yorktown was evacuated by the rebels last night and our troops now occupy the enemy's works.

A large amount of camp equippage and guns which they could not destroy for fear of being seen were left behind.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 9 A. M.

To Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of war:

We have the enemy's ramparts, their guns, ammunition, camp equippage, etc., and hold the entire line of their works, which the Engineers report as being very strong. I have thrown all my cavalry and horse artillery in pursuit supported by infantry. I move Gen. Franklin's division and as much more as I can by water up to West Point to-day. No time shall be lost. Our Gunboats have gone up York River. I omitted to state that Gloucester is also in our possession. I shall pursue the enemy to the wall.

[SIGNED] GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

LATER.

The correspondent of the Associated Press who is with the army, gives the following particulars:

On entering the enemy's works everything was found to be in utter confusion, as though they left in great haste. Fifty pieces of heavy artillery were left in their works, spiked, with abundance of ammunition, medical stores, camp equippage, tents, and the private property of their officers.

A negro who was left in the town states that the rebels threw a large amount of ordnance stores into the river, to prevent their falling into our hands.

Several deserters have come in, one of whom, of the ordnance department, states that the rebels evacuated owing to the near approach of our parallels covering the immense siege works of our men. That they feared the success of the Union gunboats in the York and James rivers, by means of which their communication with the outer world would be cut off. The order was given to evacuate by Gen. Johnston on Thursday, to commence the following morning, which was accordingly done.

Gen. Magruder, in presence of his men who vociferously cheered him, opposed the evacuation, swearing that there was no place in Virginia where the Federals could be whipped if not at Yorktown.

The deserters all agree that the rebels are much demoralized at the order, and also that they numbered 100,000 men on the peninsula, with 400 pieces of artillery.

Immediately on the facts becoming known, the troops were ordered under arms and are now in motion from the right and left wings of the army.

A large force under Gen. Stoneman, consisting of cavalry, artillery and infantry, are on the advance, and will probably come up with the rear of the enemy before night, if they remain near Williamsburg.

The gunboats have passed above Yorktown, and are now shelling the shore on their way up.

Following them is a large steamer and vessels loaded with troops, who will effect a landing.

Gen. Magruder swore he was not afraid of McClellan if Gen. Lee was, and that if he could not successfully fight him here he could nowhere.

Only one man was left in Yorktown, and he was a negro. Gen. Jameson and Col. Samuel Black were the first to enter the enemy's main works. The only casualty that occurred was the killing of two men and wounding of three, by the explosion of a concealed shell within the enemy's works.

The works are very extensive and show that they were designed by scientific men.

An official report just made to Headquarters shows that the enmy left seventy-one guns in the works at Gloucester Point. The ordnance stores were also left.

Another deserter has just come in and reports that Jeff. Davis came with Gen. Lee, on Wednesday last, and after a consultation with the most prominent officers, all agreed as to the evacuation except Gen. Magruder.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, May 4—Evening.—It is certain that the rebels received reinforcements by steamer from Richmond on Thursday last, but they did not disembark.

The rebels are badly demoralized, and evince symptoms of mutiny on account of the retreat.

Inside the fortifications and along the Williamsburg road, on which they are retreating, they have burried torpedoes and percussion shell, which are occasionally exploding and injuring persons.

General Joseph Johnston's baggage has just been captured.

D. B. Lathrop, Superintendent of telegraph, has been mortally wounded by the explosion of a torpedo.

Another torpedo, attached to a 13-inch shell, has just been discovered in the telegraph office.

THE PURSUIT.

Engagement at Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
May 4, 7 o'clock P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburg.

A brisk fight ensued. Just as my aid left, Gen. Smith's Division of infantry arrived on the ground, and, I presume, carried the enemy's works, though I have not heard.

The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes.

We have thus far captured seventy-one heavy guns, and large amounts of tents and ammunition.

All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued.

The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effects will be of the greatest importance.

There shall be no delay in following up the rebels.

The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells, springs, flag-staffs, and magazines; in telegraph offices, carpet-bags, barrels of flour, etc.

Fortunately, we have not lost many men in this manner. Some four or five have been killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS NEAR WILLIAMSBURG,
May 4th—P. M.

The advance of the forces under command of General Stoneman, with the view of ascertaining the position of the enemy, reached this place, which is two and a half miles from Williamsburg, about two o'clock this afternoon, on the road from Yorktown.

The country, in most instances was laid desolate, and but few of the houses along the road were occupied.

On emerging from a corner of the woods, we came in view of Williamsburg and the enemy's earthworks. At the same time, no guns were visible on the enemy's works, but a regiment of cavalry could be seen approaching, about one mile off, in line of battle.

Captain Gibson's reserve battery was then ordered front, to open on the enemy's approaching cavalry, while a portion of the Sixth United States Cavalry were deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. The fire from the battery was very effective on the enemy's cavalry, but they never changed their course. About two hundred yards to the right of Gibson's battery was an earthwork which had all the appearance of being deserted, when all of a sudden our troops were opened upon by a deadly fire from artillery posted behind the works.

At the same time the rebel cavalry continued advancing until they were checked by a charge made by a portion of the First and Sixth Cavalry, which was performed in a most admirable manner. In more instances than one it was a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy's cavalry; but, strange to relate, none of our men were taken prisoners, while we captured about twenty-five of the enemy, among whom is Capt. Frank Lee, of the Third Florida infantry.

One of our guns was lost by sticking fast in the mud.

Lieut. DeWolf was mortally wounded.

Lieut. Colkrees, of the First Cavalry, had his horse shot under him, while engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with two of the enemy. He escaped with a few slight bruises.

Private Noble Irish, of Major Barker's McClellan Dragoons, had his horse killed, and was severely wounded in the leg by the explosion of a torpedo while passing through Yorktown.

The rebel cavalry was forced by our men to abandon their position, but the want of infantry prevented our men from advancing on the enemy's works. It being evident that it was useless to attempt further operations, the troops fell back about two hundred yards to await the arrival of infantry. General Hancock's brigade soon after arrived, but it was deemed advisable to defer further operations until to-morrow.

We have information that the enemy are still on the retreat beyond Williamsburg. The rear guard of the enemy is very strong, as was shown to-day.

THE LATEST.

Rout of the Rebels at Williamsburg.

WASHINGTON May 7.

Despatches from Gen. M'Clellan announce the evacuation of Williamsburg by the rebels, and that our army is vigorously following them on the road to Richmond.

The battle of Monday was very severe, and the loss of the rebels proves to have been large.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The following has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,
Williamsburg, May 6th, 1862.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

I have the pleasure to announce the occupation of this place as the result of the hard-fought action yesterday. The effect of General Hancock's brilliant engagement yesterday afternoon was to turn the left of their line of works; he was strongly reinforced and the enemy abandoned the entire position during the night, leaving all his sick and wounded in our hands. His loss yesterday was very severe. We have some three hundred uninjured prisoners and four hundred wounded. Their loss in killed is heavy. I have sent cavalry in pursuit. The conduct of our men has been excellent with scarcely an exception.

The enemy's works are very extensive, and exceedingly strong, both in respect to their position and the works themselves. Our loss was heavy in Gen. Hooker's division, but very little on other parts of the field. Gen. Hancock's success was gained with a loss of not over 20 killed and wounded. The weather is good to-day, but there is great difficulty in getting up food, on account of the road. Very few wagons have as yet come up. Am I authorized to follow the examples of other generals, and direct the names of battles to be placed on the colors of regiments. We have other battles to fight before reaching Richmond.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

THE FALL OF NEW ORLEANS.

Full Particulars from Union Sources.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The steamer Columbia has arrived with dates from Fort Jackson to the 26th ult.

The attack on the rebel forts below New Orleans commenced on the 18th ult.

On the 23d, Commander Farragut, in the U. S. sloop of war Hartford, with thirteen steamers, passed the forts, and General Butler landed 4,000 men above.

The rebels lost eleven gunboats and the Hollins turtle, known as the Manassas ram.

Our forces took four hundred prisoners.

We lost one hundred and fifty men and one gunboat.

On the 24th a flag of truce was sent to Commodore Porter asking conditions for a surrender, to which Com. Porter replied, "NO CONDITIONS."

Our flag now waves over the Custom House.

An American war steamer reports capturing three rebel steamers and sending them to Key West.

Another rebel steamer was chased into Bahia Honda.

Twenty mortar and three gunboats were engaged against the forts, silencing them after six days incessant fighting.

The chains across the river were removed by our gunboats. The rebels sent fire rafts down the river but they did but little damage. One set fire to the Hartford, but it was speedily extinguished.

The U. S. gunboat Verona and the rebel ironclad steamer Webster had a splendid engagement. The Webster run into the Verona and sunk her, but before going under the Verona's crew poured in a volley of eight guns so destructive and crushing that both the Verona and Webster went down together.

Arrangements for the surrender of Forts Jackson and Philip were to be made on the 27th ult.

The day after the steamer D. Jackson left Fort Jackson.

The ram Manassas was sunk by the United States steamship Mississippi.

Our forces sent small boats to the fire-rafts and towed them out of the way before they could do any harm.

The rebel loss is unknown.

How Gen. Siegel Handles his Men.

The following is from General Siegel's report of the movements made under his direction on the first day of the battle of Pea Ridge. It shows his famous strategy on a retreat:—The troops now left to me consisted of about eight companies of the Twelfth Missouri, with an average of forty-five men; five companies of Benton Hussars, and five pieces of the flying battery—in all about six hundred men. The troops I directed to march in the following order: Two companies of the Twelfth, at the head of the column, deployed on the right and left as skirmishers, followed by the flying battery; one company of the same regiment on the right and one on the left of the pieces, marching by the flank and prepared to fire, by ranks, to the right and left—the remainder of the regiment behind the pieces; two companies of cavalry to support the infantry on the right and left, and the rest of the cavalry, under command of Col. Nemett, with one piece of artillery following in the rear.—In this formation, modified from time to time, according to circumstances, the column moved forward to break through the lines of the enemy, who had already taken position in our front and on both flanks, whilst he appeared behind us in the town in line of battle, reinforced by some pieces of artillery.

The troops advanced slowly, fighting and repelling the enemy in front, flankward and rear, wherever he stood or attacked. From the moment we left the town at half-past ten in the morning, until half-past three in the afternoon, when we met the first reinforcements—the Second Missouri, the Twenty-fifth Illinois, and a few companies of the Twenty-fourth Illinois—we sustained three regular attacks, and were uninterruptedly in sight and under the fire of the enemy. When the first reinforcements had arrived, I knew that we were safe, and left it to the Twenty-fifth and Second Missouri, and afterwards to Col. Osterhaus, to take care of the rest, which he did to the best of my satisfaction. It would take too much time to go into the detail of this most extraordinary and critical affair; but, as a matter of justice, I feel it my duty to declare that, according to my humble opinion, never have troops shown themselves worthier to defend a great cause than on this day of the 6th of March.

Altoona Tribune.

PRINTED ON
Campbell's $650 "Country Press."

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CARD & JOB

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Having, within the past two years, made considerable addition to our establishment in the way of new fancy type, Screw Press, Paper Cutter, Card Cutter, Ruling Machine, Card Power Press, and large Newspaper Power Press, (a cut of which we give above) we are now prepared to execute anything in the line of printing or ruling in a style equal to any establishment in the state, and at prices equally low. We can execute, on short notice, all styles of

Wedding, Invitation, Visiting, Ball & Business Cards,
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All we ask is a trial, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction if we have the opportunity.
Office in Lowther's building, corner of Virginia and Annie streets, opposite Superintendent's Office.

LOCAL ITEMS.

DEATH OF CAPT. P. T. KEYS.—Shortly after the battle of Pittsburg Landing we were pained to learn that our late townsman, Capt. P. T. Keys, of the Regular Army, had been badly wounded.—He was removed, as soon as possible, from the scene of conflict to the hospital at Evansville, Ind., where he recived every medical attention. But the fatal wound had been given, medical aid was of no avail, and on Saturday night last, the spirit of another generous, noble and brave representative of "little Blair" passed into that undiscovered country, to which all are journeying, a martyr to the cause of right and justice, whose blood cries from the gory field of Shiloh for vengeance upon the heads of those who inaugurated this fratricidal conflict.

Martial life was Keys' delight, and on the outbreak of the rebellion he endeavored to get up a company for the war, but partially failing in this, and being determined to do something for his country, he secured a lieutenancy in the 16th Infantry U. S. A., his regiment rendezvousing at Chicago. Previous to going into active service he was promoted to the office of junior captain.—The regiment was quickly filled up and marched with Gen. Halleck's army through Kentucky and Tennessee, and participated in the fight at Pittsburg Landing, where he received his death wound. Report says that no braver officer than Capt. Keys unsheathed his sword in that terrible conflict, and we believe it. Fear entered not into his composition. Blair county has furnished her full share of victims, in officers and privates, to the cause of the Union. They willingly gave their lives to sustain the best form of government the world ever saw, and their memories will be cherished. Peace to their ashes.

P. S.—The remains of Capt. Keys arrived on the Mail Train this (Thursday) morning, and now lie in state in Logan Hall, which was neatly fitted up by Messrs. Elmer E. Epler, Geo. London and others, to receive them. A neat canopy is erected in the centre of the room, decorated with small flags, nicely craped, on either side of which hang the photographs of Gen. McClellan and Col. Wm. G. Murray, and at the head the photograph of the deceased, all craped. The coffin (metalic) containing the remains is covered with an American flag, over which is crossed the sword and scabbard of the deceased. On the coffin is a silver plate containing the following inscription;

Capt. T. KEYS,
16th Infantry, U. S. A.,
Died May 3rd, 1862,
Aged 26 years, 6 months.

At the head of the coffin stand three drums, one on the other, in pyramidal style. The walls of the room are decorated with large likenesses of Gens. Washington and Scott, and small photographs of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Col. Corcoran and others, and with flags, wreaths and rosetts trimmed with evergreens and crape.

Capt. Keys was severely wounded by a Minnie ball, in the right arm, near the shoulder, from the effects of which he died, after amputation had been performed. In appearance he looks stout and hearty, and it is sickening to think that one who promised so fairly, in the prime of life, should be thus early called from the stage of action, a victim of the vile conspirators of this unholy rebellion They will yet reap the "deep damnation of his taking off." He leaves a wife and one child to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband, kind father, and brave soldier.

His remains will be interred in the Catholic Cemetery, at this place, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The funeral procession will move from Logan Hall at 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Catholic Church, where the usual funeral ceremonies of that denomination will be performed.

ELECTION.—The election for officers of the Altoona Gas and Water Company, was held on Monday last, and resulted as follows:

President—Wm. H. Wilson.
Treasurer—Benjamin F. Rose.
Managers—Wm. M. Lloyd, Charles J. Mann, John F. Bowman, George W. Kessler, Louis C. Brastow.

From the report of the President of the Board we learn that the present number of gas metres in use, is 183, and of water takers, 204. During the past year 3540 feet of water pipe and 400 feet of gas pipe have been put down, and one fire plug put in.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—A new Schedule—Summer Arrangement—went into operation on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday last. The running of trains is about the same as last summer. The Express Westward leaves this station at 8.10 A. M., Eastward at 8.40 P. M. The Fast Line Westward leaves at 8.20 P. M., Eastward at 1.00 A. M. Fast Mail Westward leaves at 7.00 P. M., Eastward at 7.45 A. M. The Way Passenger Train between Hollidaysburg and Huntingdon passes East at 10.50 A. M., and returns at 3.45 P. M.

COMMITTED.—A colored girl named "Topsey," of Hollidaysburg, was recently committed to jail in that place, for appropriating to her own use and behoof sundry articles of finery which were not given her, and for which she did not pay. The *Register* intimates that there was a "black squall" in that vicinity about that time.

STARTLING EVENTS.—The last few days have been really prolific in strange and surprising events, that will form an interesting epoch in the history of the times and country. First, we have the surrender and subsequent occupation by our troops of the city of New Orleans; then come, in quick succession, the taking of Baton Rouge, the capture, after a short but effective struggle, of Fort Macon, the retreat of Gen. Beauregard's army from Corinth, the advance into the enemy's country of Gen. Halleck, the capture of three of the enemy's largest steamers, the evacuation by the rebels and the occupation by the Federal troops of the formidable entrenchments at Yorktown; and now we have to record the second arrival of an immense stock of Spring and Summer Goods at Murphy & McPike's Cheap Store, corner of Virginia and Caroline streets, where almost everything imaginable in the way of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Groceries, Provisions, &c., have just been received in immense profusion, and are now offered at the most appalling low prices. The stock is, in fact, large, fresh and complete, and the proprietors are determined not to be undersold by any similar establishment in Altoona, come they under the guise of "Models," "Panics," or whatever other shape they may see fit to assume. So bear this in mind, buyers, all, and your purses will suffer the less for it.

AGENCY.—Andrew Clabaugh of this place has been appointed agent for the sale of Parson Brownlow's Book, now being published by Mr. Childs of Philadelphia. The book will contain about 400 pages and will be sold at $1.25 per copy. It will be ready for delivery about the middle of this month. This book will rank among the wonderful things of the age. It will be a startling narrative of facts, and will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee, the disasters and ruin with which it devastated communities once prosperous and sundered families once happy, and expose the reckless ambition, and relentless blood-thirstiness, by which the ringleaders of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason. Mr. Clabaugh is now prepared to take subscribers for the book. If you want an early copy, call on him at once, and give in your name.

☞ Some ingenious musical wag wrote the following novel "catch," which was set to music in such a way as to make the audience laugh out loud. It is quite romantic to read but ludicrous to hear sung:

"Ah! how, Sophia, can you leave
Your lover, and of hope bereave!
Go fetch the Indian's borrowed plume,
Yet richer far than that your bloom;
I'm but a lodger in your heart,
And more than one, I fear, have not."

The music of these lines was so arranged as to make one voice cry out:

"A house a fire! fire! fire!"

While a second chimed in:

"Go fetch the Ingines! fetch the Ingines!"

And a third called out:

"I'm but a lodger! but a lodger!" etc.

The reader will easily see how this ludicrous pronunciation was produced. It was quite as good as a comedy.

NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.—Our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. Fries & Winters, have added Hardware and Cutlery to their business, and are now prepared to supply the public with everything in the way of axes, saws, augers, chissels, planes, hammers, hatchets, knives, rules, squares, &c. They have recently made an addition to their building, on Virginia street, and now have it stowed full of stoves of all patterns, tin, sheet iron, and copper ware, and in fact almost anything you may ask for. Their enterprise deserves encouragement, and we are pleased to learn that they are prospering. We forgot to say that they also sell "Ladies' Chioce Patent Self-testing Fruit Cans and Jars," manufactured by Haller & Samuel, Philadelphia. These are said to be the best jars ever invented.

VISITORS.—We acknowledge a visit from cotemporaries, J. A. Nash, Esq., of the Huntingdon *Journal and American*, and Al. Tyhurst, Esq., of the *Globe*, who came hither to see "our show."—We have intimated that we have the best printing office in every respect, outside of the cities, and our claims are freely granted by all our brethren who look in upon us. "Our show" shows for itself. The gentlemen above referred to are No. 1 printers, clever to a fault, and print neat and spicy papers. Call often, gentlemen, you will always find the latch string of our door on the outside.

DAILIES AND COMICS.—Andy Clabaugh receives the *Press*, *Inquirer* and *Ledger*, of Philadelphia daily, and has them for sale on the arrival of the Mail Train. He also receives Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie's Pictorial, together with Yankee Notions, Budget of Fun, Vanity Fair, and other comic papers. Vanity Fair is an original comic paper, and is a successful rival of London Punch. Its witticism are of a high order, and sharp as a razor. If any of our readers wish a real good thing in the comic line let them take Vanity Fair.

ALTOONA ACADEMY.—The summer session of the Altoona Academy opened on Monday last, under favorable auspices. The managers of the Academy have been truly fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Miller, who ranks among the first teachers in the State. We see no reason why Altoona should not boast of one of the best Academies in the State, and we are sure she will if our citizens but consult their own interests, and that of their children, and give the Academy that support which it deserves.

UPSET.—We learn from the *Register* of this week, that the stage running between Hollidaysburg and Bedford was upset recently, while descending Black Oak Ridge, and fell upon the driver, William Reighart, and broke his leg.—There was but one passenger in the stage, a lady named Mrs. Gray, who had the presence of mind to get a piece of rail and pry up the coach so that the injured man was able to drag himself out.

GOOD AS EVER.—We have been using Joseph De Young's India Rubber Coated Platina Pointed Steel Pens for some time and find them good as ever. Price $1.50 per gross. For sale at Andy Clabaugh's.

APPOINTED.—The Court has appointed Samuel Jones, Esq., of Tyrone City, Director of the Poor for Blair county, to fill the unexpired term of Wm. Burley, Esq., deceased.

OAK HALL.—Fet. has on hand all the late Pictorials, such as Harper's Weekly and Frank Leslie, together with the comic monthlies and Weeklies. Also, all the best dailies from New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. He has also received a large assortment of balls for all kinds of games.—Regulation balls, for base ball clubs, at prices ranging from 12½ cents up to $1.00 per ball. Go to Fets. for anything in the nick nack line. Plenty of fishing tackles on hand.

GIVE EAR.—Reader, give attention to the card of our young friend, Percival, in another column. Although his establishment is small, he has it well filled with a good assortment of everything in his line. He has just received a lot of 100 bushels of as nice potatoes as we have ever seen in the place. We have sampled them, and find them just as good as they look.

PLANTS.—By reference to the advertisement of Mr. Rutherford, in another column, it will be seen that he is prepared to furnish the people of this place and surrounding country with a variety of plants, such as cabbage, tomato, beet, egg, celery, pepper, &c. If you want anything in his line, give him a call.

WHERE YOU CAN GET THEM.—A. Roush, Druggist, has just received a large and complete assortment of D. Landreth & Son's Garden Seeds. Also, a good stock of sweet briar pipes, and a superior quality of smoking tobacco, which he will dispose of at the lowest rates. Give him a call.

Iron Balls versus Iron Ships.

Experiments have been made at Shoeburyness, near London, of the resisting power ot iron-clad ships against cannon-balls. A target twenty feet long by ten feet wide, exactly of the same materials and strength of the Warrior's broadside, was fired at on the 8th instant, with a new gun made by Sir Wm. Armstrong, fourteen feet long, twelve tons weight, and ten and a half inches in diameter at the muzzle. If rifled for the Armstrong shot, which is two and a half times the length of its diameter, it would discharge a 300-pound shot.—Unrifled, it threw a round solid shot of 156 pounds. Lord Clarence Paget, in the House of Commons, said "the first experiment was with a shot of 150 pounds, and 40 pounds of powder. It was fired at the Warrior target, at the distance of 200 yards, but he was bound to say that the target had had a good deal of shaking by previous experiment.—The first shot struck the target on a part which had been, he thought, rather more shaken than the other parts of it. The shot entered, made a hole in the armor plating, and passed through eighteen inches of backing, being stopped by the inner skin of the ship, but it cracked that skin.—The next shot, with forty pounds of powder, hit nearly on the same spot. It went through plating, backing, skin, and all, and there were proofs that it must have created frightful devastation inside the vessel. The third shot, Sir Wm. Armstrong requested might be fired with ten pounds of powder additional; but some doubts were entertained, not whether the gun would stand such a charge, but whether so large a charge would be burnt to give the shot greater velocity. The third shot was fired with fifty pounds of powder, and fired at that particular part of the target which represented the strongest part of the ship. It went through the armor plating, and buried itself, he believed, at a considerable distance inside. It went clean through the plating, backing, and skin, and, he believed, buried itself in the opposite side.

It was not very easy to say whether the whole charge of powder had burnt, but evidently a good deal more powder had burnt, because the effect was much greater. The fourth shot took place under the same circumstances. It went through the plating and a great deal of backing; it went entirely through one side, and possibly through the other side also."

Therefore, against the new gun, even unrifled, the Warrior would have no chance. The *London Times* says:—"The Warrior, Black Prince, Defence and Resistance—the only four armored frigates which we have yet afloat—are coated with 4½-inch plates of iron, with two layers of 10-inch teak beams placed transversely, and with an inner skin of wrought iron nearly an inch thick. It was against this powerful combination of materials that the 156 pounder gun was tried on Tuesday last with such complete success. The new frigates building—the Achilles, Hector, Valiant, Agincourt, Northumberland and Minotaur—are all to be coated with 5½-inch iron plates, with ten inches of teak, and the same inner skin of wrought iron." But a 600-pounder will be ready at midsummer, and *we* are making two wrought-iron guns, unrifled, each to carry an 1100-pound shot. The size and power of the guns, and the weight of the shot can be augmented, but six-inch iron plates are the heaviest armor a sea-going ship can carry with safety; whereas, plates a foot thick can be shattered, even to dust, by the force of a wrought-iron 1100-pound shot fired at a short range. Here, then, is a new difficulty. Iron-clad ships, it seems cannot be counted as impregnable. Modern science has wholly changed the art of naval warfare. —*Press.*

Capture of Fort Macon, N. C.

The New York *Tribune's* special correspondent telegraphs to that paper, under date of the 3rd inst., the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Macon:

"The preparations for the bombardment of Fort Macon were complete on Wednesday night but the order to fire was not given till 5½ o'clock on Friday morning, when a shot was fired from one of the 30-pounder Parrotts. Shells from the 8-inch mortar batteries followed, and the firing on our side at once became regular and uninterrupted.

"The fort replied with the first gun at six o'clock, and continued until its pieces were silenced by salvos of three or four at a time, until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a white flag was hoisted.

"The gun-boats Daylight, State of Georgia, Chippewa and Gemsbok took part in the engagement, sailing in an elipse and firing by turn, but the heavy sea prevented them from doing any service, and they soon withdrew.

"Gen. Burnside arrived on Thursday with two armed barges and witnessed the bombardment.—The fire of our batteries dismounted thirteen guns and tore up the glacis and ramparts in the most effective manner.

"Of 1100 shot and shell thrown at the fort, 560 struck the work.

"The guns at the fort were worked with skill and courage, but the sand hills afforded a complete protection to our men. The hoisting of the white flag was followed by a conference with General Parke and a suspension of hostilities until the following morning. During the night, a proposition for the surrender of the fort was communicated to Gen. Burnside, and in the morning, the articles of agreement were signed.

"The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war and were released on parole, and allowed to take their private effects with them. The officers retained their side-arms. These were the terms originally proposed by General Parke, but refused by Col. White, the commander of the fort.

"Fifty guns, 20,000 pounds of powder, and shot and shell in proportion, and 400 stand of arms, etc., were taken.

"General Burnside, in a General Order, congratulating General Parke on his victory, announces that the name of 'Fort Macon' be inscribed on the colors of the Fourth and Fifth Rhode Island, and the Eighth Connecticut regiments.

"The command of the Fort was offered to Captain Morris, of the First Artillery, after the surrender, but he declined, and Col. Rodman, of the Fourth Rhode Island, was placed in charge."

THE TAX BILL.—Since the report of the tax bill published, several new amendments have been made to it, as follows:

For kissing a pretty girl, $1.00.
For kissing a homely one, $2.00—the extra amount being added probably as a punishment for the man's folly.
For ladies kissing one another, $10.00. The tax is placed at this rate in order to break up the custom altogether—it being regarded by our M. C.'s as a piece of inexcusable absurdity.
For every flirtation, 10 cents.
Every young man who has more than one "girl" is taxed $5.00.
For courting in the kitchen, 25 cents.
Courting in the sitting-room, 50 cents.
Courting in the parlor, 1.00.
Courting in a romantic place, $5.00, and 50 cts. for each offence thereafter.
Seeing a lady home from church, 25 cents for each offence.
Seeing her home from the dime society, 5 cents—the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of disabled army chaplains.
For a lady who paints, 50 cents.
For wearing low-necked dresses, $1.00.
For each curl on a lady's head, above ten, 5 cents.
For every unfair device for entrapping young men into matrimony, $5.00.
For wearing hoops larger than ten feet in circumference, 8 cents for each hoop.
Old bach's over thirty are taxed $10.
Over forty, $20,
Over fifty, $50, and sentenced to banishment in Utah.
Each pretty lady to be taxed from 25 cents to $25—she to fix the estimate on her own beauty. It is thought that a very large amount will be realized from this provision.
Each boy baby, 50 cents.
Each girl baby, 10 cents.
Families having more than eight babies are not to be taxed; and for twins, a premium of $40 will be paid out of the funds accruing from the tax on old bachelors.
Each Sunday loafer on street corners or about church doors is to be taxed at his *full value*, which is just about 2 cents.

TO THE PUBLIC!—An experience of six months has fully convinced me that the CASH SYSTEM *is the best*, both for merchant and consumer. It enables the merchant to sell at ONE-HALF LESS PROFIT and make more clear money, with less trouble than he can by selling on credit; and the reason is obvious—he gets the money down for everything he wants to sell, and has the use of it immediately.—The consumer also saves by buying for cash, because he gets his merchandise at from 25 to 50 per cent. below what he would have to pay if he bought on credit, or even if he bought at a store which sells on credit. The credit business always loses a certain per centage, which must be made up from cash or prompt monthly payers.

I am determined to do nothing but a CASH BUSINESS, and have but *ONE PRICE* for my Goods.

I have just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia with the *largest and cheapest assortment of Goods ever brought to Altoona*. I would first invite attention to my complete selection of DRY GOODS, such as Morianta Silks, Black Silks, Ducals, Reps, Foulards, Schallies, Delaines, Poplins, Debeges, Ginghams, Cambrics, Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Linens, Table Napkins, Table Diapers, Gloves, Hosiery. Also, a fine stock of Cassimeres, Cottonades, Jeans, &c., for men and boys.

A splendid assortment of Boots and Shoes, for ladies, misses, men and boys.

A great variety of CARPETS, ranging in price from 12½ cents upward. Oil-Cloths of different patterns and prices. Window-Shades, of all styles.

Children's WAGONS, from $3.25 upwards. Spring Wagons only $4.25.

Wall Paper and Bordering—a large and entirely new selection, embracing the latest and most beautiful styles of Paper for Halls, Parlors, Offices, Bed-Rooms, &c., ranging in price from 5 cents per bolt, upwards.

GROCERIES.—My stock of Groceries is unsurpassed, being entirely fresh. Best Syrup Molasses, only 60 cents per gallon; 2d class only 50 cents. Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 11½ cents per lb. Coffee, Tea, Spices, Salt, Fish, Soap, Candles, and everything in that line, at CASH PRICES.

In the QUEENSWARE line, I have the largest stock in town: Wedgewood's celebrated Iron-Stone Tea Sets, forty-six pieces, only $3.87. China Sets complete, only $12.00. Chamber Sets, from $1.25 upward.

In the way of GLASSWARE, I have everything mentionable, such as Fruit Stands, Cake Stands, Jelly Dishes, Preserve Jars, Goblets, Tumblers, &c., &c.

I would respectfully invite the public to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I feel confident that I can convince them that it is cheaper to buy *for cash* than *on credit;* and also, that my stock is worth an examination.

R. A. O. KERR.
Altoona, April 17, 1862.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Mr. JOS. VANOLMAN of Hollidaysburg, to Miss SARAH E. SISLER, of Altoona, Pa.

On the 24th ult., by the same, Mr. SAMUEL WOMER to Miss LUCETTA KOON, both of Blair Co., Pa.

On the 30th ult., by Rev. John Moore, Mr. JOHN H. NICODEMUS to Miss REBECCA CRAWFORD, all of Martinsburg, Blair co.

DIED:

In Hollidaysburg, on the 2d inst., Mrs. DORCAS HOLLIDAY, wife of A. L. Holliday, aged 39 years.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 16th ult., JENNIE, daughter of G. W. and S. Swartz, aged 11 years, 6 months and 16 days.

In Juniata township, on the 23d ult., MICHAEL STIFFLER, aged 82 years, 2 months and 26 days.

In Hollidaysburg, on the 30th ult., after a long illness, Mrs. MARGARET MCNAMARA, wife of Thomas McNamara, Esq., aged 57 years.

At the residence of Dr. R. Clark, at Bell's Mills, Blair county, on the 24th ult., Miss HANNAH BARBARA FIELDS, aged 19 years.

At Davidsburg, Blair county, on the 25th ult., CHARLES P. CORNMESSER, of Co. C, 84th Reg. P. V., aged 17 years and 11 months.

On the Mountain near Hollidaysburg, of scarlet fever, on the 17th ult. ELIZA JANE, aged 7 years, and on the 21st ult., WILLIAM HARVEY, aged 10 years and 11 mos., children of David and Elizabeth Deyarmin.

At White Hall, Indiana Co., Pa., on the 14th ult., ELLA LULA, infant daughter of Rev. S. J. and M. E. J. Berlin, aged 3 months and 28 days.

In this place, on the 2d inst., JESSE M. GROVE, aged 60 years.

At El Dorado, in this county, of small-pox, on the 20th ult., J. ALEXANDER BLACK, aged 22 years, and on the 1st inst. JACOB M. BLACK, aged 19 years.

$30. EMPLOYMENT! $100.
Commercial Agents Wanted
TO SELL GOODS FOR THE
ADAMS
(A NEW ENGLAND)
MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

We will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay wages at from $30 to $100 per month and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address (with stamp)
CHAS. RUGGLES, Gen'l Agent,
For the Adams Manufacturing Co. DETROIT, MICH.
May 8, 1862-1y

EARLY PLANTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER would inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish any number of the following varieties of

GARDEN PLANTS,
from his hot-beds, in
COLLINSVILLE, NEAR ALTOONA.

He has the Large Red Smoothe and Fages Island Tomato Plants—Extra Early and Early Blood Turnip Beet Plants—Early York, Early Winningstadt, Large Late Drumhead and late flat Dutch Cabbage Plants, Celery, Egg and Pepper Plants—all improved varieties. Persons desiring any of the above plants should leave their orders early that they may receive the first ready for transplanting.
May 8-1m. JOHN RUTHERFORD.

GROCERY AND PROVISION
STORE,
Annie Street, East Altoona, a few doors above Branch Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and fresh stock of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c., which he will sell at prices equally as low as his competitors. His stock consists of

FLOUR, FEED,
BACON, HAMS,
FISH, SALT,
POTATOES. COFFEE.
SUGAR, TEA,
SPICES, CRACKERS,
CHEESE, TUBS,
BRUSHES,
BUCKETS, BROOMS,
RAISINS, LEMONS,
ORANGES, FIGS,
DATES, COMBS,
SOAPS, KNIVES,
BUTTER, EGGS,
CONFECTIONERIES, DRIED FRUIT,
AND DRUGS OF ALL KINDS.

I invite the public to call and examine my stock, as I am determined to please in quality and price.
May 8, 1862-tf WM. H. PERCIVAL.

April 22d.] GOOD NEWS! [Altoona, 1862.

McCormick's New Goods
HAVE ARRIVED!

HIS assortment of Fancy Dress Goods is full and complete, consisting of all the LATEST STYLES OF
FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN MANUFACTURES. The Grderchure, Mozambiques, Lavilla Cloths, (plain and figured,) Poltas, Poridechene, Silk Poplins, Challies, Delaines, &c., with all the best makes of Calico

AT OLD PRICES,

from 8 to 12½ cents, with all the varieties usually kept, as cheap as any other house can sell—all having been bought for NETT CASH. Also, a full line of heavy
COTTONADES, FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Also, a full and complete stock of

GROCERIES.

Nice Brown Sugar for 8 cts. Best Brown Sugar for 10 cts. White Sugar at 12½ cts. Best Syrup Molasses at 62½ cts. Baking Molasses, from 32½ to 50 cents per gallon; with all other articles in the line at Old Prices, excepting Coffee and Tea, which have advanced.

We are thankful for past favors, and hope, by strict application to business, and a desire to please our customers in prices, qualities and styles, to retain their patronage. All goods in our line will be sold STRICTLY FOR CASH, or in exchange for Produce, Lumber, &c., for which the highest price will be allowed.
McCORMICK'S STORE,
NORTH WARD.
N. B.—As we are going out of the Clothing business, all goods on hand will be sold at a fraction over cost.

C. C. SERVER & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO THOMAS R. TAYLOR & CO.)
Paper, Envelope, and Printers' Card
WAREHOUSE,
No. 513, MINOR STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF WRITING, LETTER, NOTE,
PRINTING, WRAPPING,
MANILLA, TISSUE, SHOE AND HARDWARE
PAPERS,
Printers' Cards,
BONNET, BOX AND STRAW BOARDS.
Printers, Blank Book Manufacturers,

Stationers and Storekeepers, will find it to their advantage to CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
May 1st, 1862.-1y.

EVERYBODY CALLS
AT JESSE SMITH'S.
when they want fashionable
Hats & Caps.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

Spring & Summer Styles of
HATS, CAPS,
MISSES' FLATS, &C.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Flats, &c., ever exhibited in this town.
Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.
Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

VAN ANDEN'S PATENT
PORTABLE COPYING PRESS.
HANNAH & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, 29 Cliff St., New York.
TWO SIZES.....$1.00 & 1.25.

ON RECEIPT OF PRICE A PRESS WILL be mailed to any address, postage paid. Descriptive Circulars sent if requested. Stationers and Agents supplied on liberal terms.
☞ Extraordinary inducements offered to intelligent Agents. [May 1st, '62—3m.]

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ROMAN RIEBENACK, late of the Borough of Altoona, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent will make known the same, without delay, to
ADAM ODENWALDER,
JOSEPHINE RIEBENACK,
Executors of Roman Riebenack, dec'd.
ALTOONA, PA., May 1, 1862.

DO YOU WANT A HAT OR CAP, cheap or fine?—go to LAUGHMAN'S.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Jewelry, Hair and Clothes Brushes, Combs, Pocket-knives, &c., at LAUGHMAN'S

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES of Trunks, Valises and Carpet-Bags, at LAUGHMAN'S.

LADIES' SHAWLS AND SCARFS for sale cheap at LAUGHMAN'S.

ALL STYLES CARPETING AND Oil-Cloths can be found at LAUGHMAN'S.

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, in endless variety, at LAUGHMAN'S.

GREAT PILES OF PANTALOONS, from $1.00 to $6.00 per pair, for Men and Boys, at LAUGHMAN'S.

HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, Collars, Neck-Ties, &c., for Ladies and Gentlemen, at LAUGHMAN'S.

MEN AND BOYS' COATS, of every style and color, from 75 cents upwards, at LAUGHMAN'S.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS—Cassimere and Muslin—fine and coarse—white and colored—at LAUGHMAN'S.

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS & SHOES for Men and Boys, Ladies and Misses, just rec'd at LAUGHMAN'S.

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH—all the above articles, at LAUGHMAN'S, at the Express Office, Altoona House.
Altoona, May 1, 1862.

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by G. W. KESSLER.
1-tf.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.
1-tf

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
Spring & Summer Goods!!!

J. B. HILEMAN has just received a large and well selected stock of Goods, consisting of Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Bottinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Blue Drilling, and all other kinds of Goods for
MEN AND BOYS' WEAR,
together with a grand and magnificent assortment of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBages, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Shirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.
ALSO,
Tickings, Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Cotton and Linen Table Diaper, Crash, Nankeens, &c.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPETS, &C.
GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N O. Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Call and examine his Stock, and you will be convinced that he has the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

*** Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.
Altoona, April 4, 1862.

THE ELEGANT HORSE,
SIR CHARLES,

will stand the ensuing season at the following places, commencing on Monday, April 14th, viz:—The first three days at the stable of Johnston & Gibbs, in Hollidaysburg; the next three days at the stable of Mr. Shoemaker, in Martinsburg; and the next three days at the stable of the owner, in Logan township—changing alternately throughout the season.

DESCRIPTION.

Sir Charles is a beautiful Bright Bay, with black mane and tail, fifteen hands high, and is nine years old this Spring.

PEDIGREE.

Sir Charles was bred in Virginia, and was sired by the celebrated Sir Charles, of that State, who beat Wood Pecker, at Point Pleasant, Va., for a purse of $5,000. The present Sir Charles was formerly kept at Harrisburg, and his colts, at one year old sold for $500.—The grand-sire of this Horse stood at $100 the Insurance, in the Valley of Virginia.

TERMS.

To insure a mare with foal, $15, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; for the season, $10, to be paid at the end of the season; single service, $5, to be paid in advance. All accidents or escapes are at the risk of owners of mares, after they are known to be with foal.
M. RUNYEN, Owner.
JOHN JONES, Groom.

POKED OUT AGAIN!

The undersigned would respectfully solicit the patronage of the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, as he has again opened out
AT HIS OLD STAND,
on Virginia st., a few doors below the Supt's Office,
with an entirely new and fresh supply of
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES,
such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, POTATOES,
CHEESE, CORN-MEAL, MILL-FEED
OATS, RYE, CORN,
TEAS of all kinds, COFFEE, SUGAR, SYRUPS, BAKING MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEGARS, DRIED FRUIT, SOAP, CANDLES, BROOMS, BRUSHES,
Crockery, Wooden and Willow Ware, Stationery, Notions, Candies, &c. Also a large stock of
LIQUORS!

All the above goods will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices. Come one—come all! See for yourselves, and be convinced. No charge for examining my stock. LOUIS PLACK.
April 17, '62-tf.

JUST OPENED AND READY FOR SALE, AT
M'CORMICK'S STORE,
NICE NEW HAMS,
SHOULDERS AND SIDES,
DRIED PEACHES AND DRIED APPLES,
LARD, FISH, SALT, &C.,
THE BEST SYRUPS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA, &C.
Also, a large assortment of
LAMP-SHADES, &C.,
with the best article of
RECTIFIED CARBON OIL;
all of which will be sold VERY CHEAP for Cash or Country Produce.
Altoona, March 6, 1862.-tf. ☞ CALL AND SEE US

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, a few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.
By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to
$100 BOUNTY
from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.
For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's store, Altoona.
Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL,
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, situate on the top of the hill, above the reservoir of the Altoona Gas & Water Company, being now held as property by the Presbyterian Church. The lots are fifty feet front by 175 feet deep, and will be sold on reasonable terms. Persons wishing to purchase or view these lots will receive all information concerning them by applying to Michael Clabaugh, R. H. McCormick, Alexander McCormick, or Chas. J. Mann, Trustees of Presbyterian Church. [Altoona, April 2, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.
D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*
Jan. 27, '59-tf

NOTICE.—Whereas, my Wife, Jane F. Shoemaker, (formerly Jane F. Cauffman, daughter of Mary A. Cauffman, of Altoona, Blair county, Pa.,) has left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation, I therefore caution all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. T. SHOEMAKER.
April 27, 1862.

FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned is about starting a Tannery, and wishes to buy or trade for
400 CORDS
of good ROCK OAK BARK, and also for HIDES, for which the highest market price will be paid.
Altoona, April 17, '62-tf. LOUIS PLACK.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, E. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.
Sept. 12-1y.]

SEED POTATOES.—A lot of fine PINK EYES and NESHANNOCKS just received, in fine order. J. & J. LOWTHER.
Altoona, April 10, 1862.-3t

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS just received

THE CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CLERGYMEN, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — Banks, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Stoutswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Eberenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnston, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JAN. 27, 1862, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train East arrives		9,35 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M.
" " West	"	8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast " East	"	7,40 A. M.	"	7,55 A. M.
" " West	"	8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail " East	"	11,50 A. M.,	"	12,05 P. M.
" " West	"	3,15 P. M.,	"	3,30 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train West, and Mail Train East and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way	7 20 A.M.
Western Way	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg	8 00 A.M. & 6 00 P.M.
Western Through	7 00 P.M.
Eastern Through	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg	7.30 A.M. & 11 40 A.M.
Western Through	7 40 A.M.
Eastern Through	8 20 "
Western Way	11 50 A.M.
Eastern Way	3 15 P.M.

Office Hours:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VEDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7½ run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aaraudt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John W. Humes.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John Lemon, Jacob Hesser, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodkok.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—H. C. Dern, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John A. Nichols, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—John B. Warfel.
" " West Ward—Michael Clabaugh.
" " North Ward—John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward—Wm. Rodamer, John Hickey.
" West Ward—Geo. W. Kessler, Jno. Bowman.
" North Ward—Robt. Green, Alex. McCormick.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION!!

Virginia St., Altoona, Pa.

D. W. A. BELFORD, Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE "EMPORIUM OF FASHION" would respectfully announce to the public that he has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

and a general assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Collars, Neck-Ties, Suspenders,
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
&c., &c., &c.,

Intended for the Spring and Summer trade.

The proprietor of the Emporium invites an examination of his stock, feeling confident that his shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in the country. An examination will convince any one of this fact.

He has also received the

LATEST FASHION,

and being a perfect "Cutter," he has no hesitancy in saying that he can make up clothing in the fashion, and in a manner that can not fail to prove satisfactory. It has passed into a proverb that

Belford's the very man that can make,
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really cant be beat.

Remember the place, Virginia street, first door above Jeggerd's Hall, Altoona, Pa. [April 17, '62.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC.—Mrs. BRUNNER, Music Teacher, Residence on Virginia street, two doors North of the Lutheran Church, Altoona. Terms—$10 per term ($5 invariably in advance) for instructions either on the Piano, Guitar, Melodon, or Organ. Mrs. B. has had the advantage of a first-class European Musical education, and is known to be a competent Teacher

No charge for the use of the instrument or for instructions in vocal music.

ALTOONA, Feb. 20, 1862.–3 mos.

MUSIC!—INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN on the Piano-Forte and Melodeon, by Miss M. BRUNNER. Terms, $10 per quarter. No charge for the use of the Instrument. Residence on Catharine Street, West Altoona. [Jan. 16, 1862.–tf.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at the "ALTOONA TRIBUNE" OFFICE.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paints, also Chrome Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1–tf.] KESSLER'S

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER.
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No Young Lady or Young Gentleman who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A Bad Breath is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O S Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ Its action being entirely mechanical—polishing without wearing the enamel.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, AND
No Humbug or Clap-Trap!

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder *is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.*

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G W Kessle

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing wearisness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S
Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232 North 2d Street; O. S. Hubbell, 1410 Chestnut Street, and by all Druggists. Sold in Altoona by G. W. Kessler.

Nov. 21, 1861–1y.

NORTH WARD AHEAD!
NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which for style, quality and Price cannot be surpassed in this neck of country. His stock is much larger than heretofore, and, as it is quite an object in these war-exciting times for every one to purchase where they can get the BEST article at the LOWEST PRICE, he would say that he can and will sell AS LOW, if not A LITTLE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE in this place. He wishes all to call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels confident he can offer inducements which will DEFY COMPETITION. His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR,
LADIES' AND MISSES' DRESS SHOES,
MEN AND BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES,
MEN AND WOMEN'S HOSE, HATS AND CAPS,

Ginghams, Lawns, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Dried Peaches and Dried Apples, Plain and Canvassed Hams, &c., &c., &c.

He will sell the AMERICAN PRINTS at 12½ cents.
FAST MADDER COLORS, " 10 "
FANCY DELAINES, from 12½ to 25 "
Fine Bleached MUSLINS yard wide, 12½ "
" " " ¾ " 10 "
" " " ⅞ " 8½ "
Heavy Unbl'ched " yard 12½ "
" " " ⅞ " 8 and 10 "
LAWNS, from 8 to 15 "
LADIES' SLIPPERS, from 40 to 50 "
" Fine, French, Sewed, Heeled BOOTEES, $1 25
" Pegged " 1 00
MEN'S CALF BOOTS, 2 75
" GOAT " 2 50
BOYS' GOAT, (Nos. 4 and 5,) 1 50
MEN AND BOYS' OXFORD TIES, from 75 cents to 1 00
MEN'S CALF MONROES, 1 00
All sizes of MISSES' & CHILDREN'S SHOES, very low.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 20 cents, White Sugar 11 and 12½ cents, Brown Sugar from 7 to 10 cts.; Best Honey and Lovering's Syrup, at 60 cts.; Sugar House Molasses, 40 cts.; Baking Molasses, 31 to 40 cts.; together with Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., and all other articles of Goods just as low as any other house can sell. Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

J. A. SPRANKLE.

Altoona, May 1, 1862.] North Ward.

A ROUSH, Druggist,

takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to the citizens of this place and vicinity, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and desires to inform the public in general, that he still continues

At his Old Place of Business,

A few Doors above the Post-Office,

where he is at all times prepared to attend to their wants in his line of business, consisting of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
PAINTS, PUTTY,
VARNISHES,
DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY,
PATENT MEDICINES,
EXTRACTS,
CARBON OIL AND LAMPS.
SWEET-BRIAR PIPES,
CHOICE SMOKING TOBACCO.

LIQUORS,

FOR MEDICINAL USE, ALWAYS ON HAND.

Physicains Prescriptions

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED,
AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY OR NIGHT.

Altoona, Pa., April 17, 1862.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION, AND
No Humbug or Clap-Trap!

WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING THE DRY GOODS BUSINESS the coming season, I now offer my stock of

WINTER GOODS AT COST!

And I feel confident that I can make it to the interest of any person in need of such goods, to call and examine Goods and Prices. They were all bought for nets CASH, and BEFORE THE ADVANCE, in the Fall, consequently, they are MUCH CHEAPER than they will be had another season.

☞ I intend to pay strict attention, hereafter, to the

HARDWARE

branch of my business; and hope, by keeping none but

The Best Make of Tools,

and buying direct from the Manufacturers, to convince our Mechanics that they can buy as cheap from me as they can in the City.

My stock of BUILDERS' HARDWARE generally, SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, COFFIN TRIMMINGS, TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY, &C., &C., will always be found complete.

CHAS. J. MANN.

Altoona, March 6th, 1862.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek..... $12 50
For German or French..... 5 00
For Music..... 5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:
J. B. Ludey, M. D., Huntingdon.
Jno. McCulloch, M.D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Crist, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Guyer, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861–1y*

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.–tf.

WALL PAPER AND BORDER.—We invite the attention of persons in want of the above article, to our

IMMENSE STOCK, JUST RECEIVED

direct from the manufacturers in New York, which enables us to sell on much better terms than those who buy in small lots from second hands. Our stock consists of ALL THE NEWEST STYLES & PATTERNS, and ranging in price from six cents up to fifty cents per peice.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, March 27th, 1862–3mos.

WM. S. BITTNER,
Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman. October 1, 1857.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861–tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE
AND
THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form,

ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales; Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS *Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.*

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, Aug8–1y near St. Nicholas. New York.

LABOR-SAVING
WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quntity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS. EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. McAULEY.
JOSEPH G. ADLUM. DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

SAMUEL I. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS

STOVES,
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that they have just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

They have also attached a copper-smithing room to their establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward, and on Virginia street, opposite Kessler's Drug Store, West Ward. FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, Feb. 3d, 1862.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and has

will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859.–1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.,*
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

S. M. WOODKOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office. Sept. 6, 1860.–tf.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

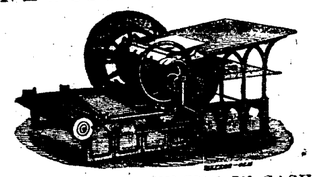
$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 7, 1861.–6 mos.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expediciously executed at this office.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

CAMPBELL'S
SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR
NEWSPAPER PRESS.



FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form 27 x 44 inches with two rollers, weighs, boxed for shipment, 4200 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

There is included with the Press, one rubber blanket, two sets roller-stocks, and two roller-moulds.

Boxing and carting, $25 extra.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

Sept. 19, 1861. No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

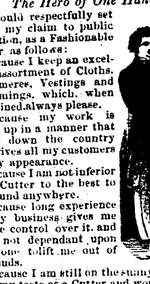
The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858–tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!



I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one to lift me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26–6m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Stove Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. V. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859–1y

GROCERY, PROVISION
AND
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861–tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTING,

material for
FINE AND COARSE
OVERCOATS,
material for
BOYS' CLOTHING,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c., &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860–tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,
OMAHOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.–tf

REFERENCES:
Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors. "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

HUTTER'S
STATE CAPITOL
Book Bindery,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

No. 54 Market St, Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for

Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Balloon, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra styles, as the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good Library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,
Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are his agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861–1y

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARBLE WORKS

JOHN McKEAGE, successor to A. W. Kinney, Manufacturer of all kinds of MARBLE WORK, PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, Highland at this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Persons, no matter

CROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoice of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and notions for children &c., expressly for the Holidays. He will also keep always on hand a good stock of plain and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C.

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities.

Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it a good and cheap us any in town.

Dec. 20, '60–1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

he invites an